

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements on the labels on the bottles containing, on the cartons inclosing, and in the circulars and testimonials accompanying the article, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a germicide that destroys disease germs in animals and was a remedy and preventive for hog cholera, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not.

On May 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S159. Misbranding of Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles, More or Less, of Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12564. I. S. No. 8142-r. S. No. C-1861.)

On March 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of an article, labeled "Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1920, by Dr. A. B. Simpson Co., Richmond, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution of potassium iodid, unidentified plant extractives, and sugar, in alcohol and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the labels on the bottles containing, on the cartons inclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for all diseases depending upon a depraved condition of the blood, scrofula, scrofulous diseases of the eyes, scrofula in any form, erysipelas, old sores, boils or ulcers, pimples, blotches and any disease or eruption of the skin, rheumatism and pains in the limbs, bones, etc., scald-head, salt rheum, tetter, long-standing discases of the liver, catarrhal affections of all kinds, syphilis, or the diseases that it entails, blood poisoning, and constipation, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article was not effective.

On May 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S160. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 64 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10695. I. S. No. 16394-r. S. No. E-1558.)

On or about June 23, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 64 bottles of a product, labeled in part "Pabst's Okay Specific," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Durham,